(ग) दस लाख कुओं की योजना के अंतर्गत, केवल खुले कुओं के निर्माण की अनुमति है । कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत ट्यूबवैलों तथा बोरवैलों का निर्माण नहीं किया जा सकता है । पम्पसेट लगाने का कार्य भी दस लाख कुओं की योजना के अंतर्गत आता है । तदनुसार, अनेक कुओं, जिनमें पम्पसेट लगाकर सिंचाई के लिए उपयोग किया जा रहा है, की निगरानी केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नहीं की जा रही है ।

(घ) यद्यपि, दस लाख कुओं की योजना के अंतर्गत कुओं द्वारा सोचे गए क्षेत्र की निगरानी नहीं की जा रही है क्योंकि वर्षा सहित अनेक कारणों पर निर्भर करते हुए यह हर वर्ष घटता-बढ़ता रहेगा, सामान्यत: एक खुले सिंचाई कुएं से लगभग 2 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई हो जाती है ।

Distribution of Government waste land to landless poor

1468. SHRI R. T. GOPALAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments to distribute Government Waste land to the landless poor to ameliorate their lot; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and State-wise progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (*SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY*): (a) The issue relating to distribution of Government wasteland to the landless poor have been discussed at a various for a including Revenue Ministers' Conferences of 1985, 1986 and 1988. The consensus arrived at in these conferences were sent to the States/UTs for taking appropriate action in the matter.

(b) The consensus arrived at relating *inter-alia* to the distribution of Government wasteland in the Revenue Ministers' Conference held in 1988 was sent to the States/UTs to take appropriate action. The details are available in statement-I. (*See* below)

The State-wise progress of distribution of Government wasteland is available in statement-II. (*See* below).

Statement—I

Distribution of Government waste-land to landless poor

(a) State Governments should make a through assessment of the availability of government wastelands and take urgent measures for distribution to the landless poor. Village wise data should be collected for this purpose and the programme of distribution should be monitored regularly at block, tehsil, district and state level.

(b) High priority should be given to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and women in the matter of allotment of land for cultivation, afforestration and other productive purposes. Allotment of land for social forestry purpose on a community basis may also be considered.

(c) Benefits of various rural development programmes including assistance for development of these lands under NREP/RLEGP on a project basis should be extended to the allottees of these earmark funds for this purpose so as to reflect the priority attached to this work. The quantum of assistance extended under various programmes should be reviewed periodically to ensure realisation of this objctives.

(d) The decision of the Government of India to extend the centrally sponsored scheme of financial assistance to assignees of ceiling surplus land to future scheduled castes/scheduled tribes allottees of Government Bhoodan land was welcomed. This should however be extended to past allottees as well, where considered necessary.

(e) The progress of implementation of the 6th Plan directives regarding joint titles/pattas to allottees and his/her spouse had not made much headway even though many States have provided womenin their laws for issue of joint

pattas. With a view to provide greater access of women to land, the allotment of land to women beneficiaries and issue of joint pattas needs to be monitored periodically.

(f) The existing legal provisions and administrative measures for ensuring uninterrupted possession of the allottees on land allotted to them, protecting them against threats of eviction and displacement and for taking action against those who dispossess beneficiaries, particularly SCs/STs from the allotted land, would be strengthened, reviewed and thereafter suitably penal provisions would be made deterrent in respect of those who persist in harrassing rural poor allottees of land.

(g) Legislative measures should be taken to prevent alienation of land house-sites, house assigned to SC/ST's and women so as to ensure that these assets remain in their possession where such provisions already exist in respect of STs. Similar provisions need to be made for SCs and women. As alienation of land cannot be prevented merely by enactment of law, other necessary measures administrative and institutional should be taken to achieve this objective.

Statement—II

Distribution of Government Waste-land to Landless poor

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Area in Acres	To whom Distributed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30,40,000	Landless poor people including harijans.
2.	Assam	3,74,600	Landless agriculturists including SC/STs.
3.	Bihar	4,20,000	SC/STs, Backward Classes and Military personnel.
4.	Gujarat	13,73,031	SC/STs, Other backward classes, non-backward classes-ex-servicemen, Territorial Army Personnel, persons repatriated from Burma, Portugoese colonies and person-beulonging to specia categories (Till December, 1987),
5.	Haryana	3,950	Harijans and backward classe
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17,384	SC/STs landless persons Military personnel, ex-servicemen and persons with uneconomic holdings.
7.	Karnataka	13,22,195	SC/STs, landless persons, ex-servicemen and soldiers.
8.	Kerala	2,72,937	SC/STs, landless persons, small holders, Military personnel and low income persons.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	78,573	@ N.C.A. Report, 1976.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Area in Acres	To whom Distributed
10.	Maharasthra	10,23,484	SC/STs, landless persons, army personnel, ex-servicemen, freedom fighters, person affected with gold control orders and coop. farming societies.
11.	Manipur	32,259	SC/STs, landless agriculturits.
12.	Punjab	1,10,05	@@ N.C.A. Report, 1976
13.	Orissa	6,55,580	SC/STs (Till May, 1988)
14.	Tamil Nadu	2,07,081	SC/STs, families of servicemen killed or disabled in action landless poor, person inactive Military serice, ex-servicemen, repatriate of Burma and Ceylon, persons affected with gold control orders and other land less poor persons.
15.	Tripura	1,31,555	(Till December, 1987)
16.	Uttar Pradesh	7,29,000	Landless agricultural labourers.
17.	West Bengal	4,32,000	SC/STs, landless cultivators, Raiyats holding less than one hectare of land.
18.	D&N Haveli	758	SC/STs.
19.	Delhi	1,241	Landless persons
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9,065	Landless agriculturists.
21.	Mizoram	74,074	Agriculturists.
22.	Pondicherry	277	SCs, Ex-servicemen, serving personnel, ex-consulate staff.
	TOTAL	1, 03,08,819	